

BOSTON RECORDER.

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Foreign Missionary Intelligence.

EXTRACTS FROM THE APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE SCOTTISH MISSIONARY SOCIETY, FOR 1820.

KARASS—RUSSIA.

Description of the Missionary Colony and Lands.

The village of Karass is situated about forty miles west of the confluence of the Kuma and Volga, and thirty-five from Georgievsk, the government-town, and capital of the province. It is situated on the left bank of the Kuma, about nine miles from the mouth of the river, and its distance from the bottom of the mountain, which is the object of the expedition, is about thirty miles. The principal street in the village is nearly a mile in length, from east to west, and is crossed at right angles by another street near the middle of its length. The high street is watered from end to end by a rivulet which, though useful, cannot, in its present form, be considered as ornamental. At a small distance, however, a double row of trees planted on each side of it; and, as the street is spacious, room would still be left for a walk between the trees and the houses; in which the appearance of the whole, on a cursory view, would bear a resemblance to the shady walks with which some of the streets in St. Petersburg are adorned. The dwelling-houses and other buildings are of wood; a few old ones excepted, which are of wattle. Of these, the Missionary house is in all respects the best; though in a respectable country town or village in our native land, it would be considered as a subordinate rank. The quantity of arable land lately measured for the settlement, by order of the government, is 1500 dessiatines, which, allowing three acres to a dessiatine, is upwards of 7000 acres, exclusive of the hundred dessiatines overgrown with reeds, wood, &c. which, in Scotland, would soon be almost all of it compelled to yield to the plough. The lands are nearly 24 versts in circumference; and the marches are well marked with posts stamped with the imperial eagle at the corner frontiers. The whole of the lands are very productive in natural grass, which grows up to a great height, with a luxuriance unknown in Britain. In winter, and more generally in spring, they set fire to the long grass that has not been cut down in hay-time. This operation makes the next crop more tender, and the climate more healthy, than if the grass and weeds were allowed to rot on the surface of the ground. With the exception of gardens attached to the houses in the village, there is not an enclosure in the whole colony; & if the exception be extended to sheepfolds, &c. the same remark applies to the whole of the country between Caucasus and the Volga. The soil of the lands and adjacent neighborhood is a rich black loam, which, when well watered, is remarkably productive in all kinds of grain; though as the German colonists find the culture of tobacco, &c. more profitable, the produce of ground appropriated to the raising of grain is but small. As a whole, the colonial lands are exceedingly well watered by a great many excellent springs, not to speak of several rivulets which wind from the mountains of Caucasus, by a chain of villages to the Kuma. Mr. Paterson has a charming orchard; and besides it and Mr. Galway's, which, though not so far advanced, is doing well, there are several others in the village, one of which, in particular, is so extensive and productive, as to constitute the principal means of support to its proprietor and family. Great quantities of first-rate cabbages, too, are raised by the Germans, when taken to the market in the village, or to the village at the hot mineral springs, bring a high price. The remark is equally applicable to the potatoes raised in the colony, which are of a superior quality to any that I have met with in Russia.

The temperature of the atmosphere is in general much more equable than at Astrachan. The thermometer does not rise so high in summer, nor does it sink so low in winter; and what appears strange, the temperature is still more equable in the valleys of the snow mountains. In winter, (1818-19), when the thermometer was 17 degrees of Reaumur in the colony, the hills among the mountains were not frozen, and the valleys were green all the winter through. In summer, too, less oppressive. In fact, from all accounts, the climate in these valleys does not materially differ from that of the valleys among the hills of our native country. The striking characteristic of a Karass winter, as it is called, is that, from the beginning of December 1819, a strong wind that lodged on the branches of the trees, in the form of minute icicles, in such quantities as to weigh them to the ground, or break them. Its appearance is picturesque, and in a high degree; but its effect, particularly in the orchards, is destructive. Nor are large trees alone the objects of its power. I have seen the many branches of some of them broken down with a crash, in a dead calm, merely from the weight of the ice. When it is strong, the country is overhung, sometimes for many consecutive days, by a thick fog. But no sooner does the fog begin to be dispersed by the beams of the sun, than the minute icicles gradually lose their hold, and drop to the ground, when the unbroken branches resume their former condition."

From a late London paper.

THE CAUSE OF THE GREEKS, AND THE GREEK CONSTITUTION.

The following extract of a letter from Greece contains important, and we are assured authentic information, containing the views and proceedings of the Greeks, relative to the establishment of a constitutional government. "I have before me the constitutional act of Greece, which I shall transmit to you by the first opportunity. The copy which has been received is duly attested, and bears all the marks of a certain authenticity. It begins—'In the name of the most Holy Trinity, one and indivisible. The Greek nation, which groaned under the abominable yoke of the Turks, being no longer able to

Nor is it important to add, that several of the circumstances just alluded to, as well as those stated in the Report, are considered by Mohammedans in general as presages of the approach of the resurrection and final judgment. Of these events the Koran itself does not specifically mention any distinguishing signs, though it repeatedly alludes to them. Tradition, however, abundantly makes up for this defect in their sacred book, pointing out no fewer than eight *terrs*, & seventeen greater signs of their approach. Among these are, decay of faith, i. e. of attachment to Mohammedanism; tumults and seditions;—a war with the Turks;—the sun's rising in the west, which some imagine it originally did;—war with the Greeks, and the taking of Constantinople by the Jews;—the coming of Antichrist, whom they call *Masih al Dajjal*, i. e. the false or lying Christ, or simply *al Dajjal*;—the descent of Jesus on earth, who they imagine is first to appear near Damascus, when the people are returning from the capture of Constantinople;—war with the Jews;—an *eclipse of the moon*; or according to what Mohammed himself is reported to have said, three eclipses of that luminary, one of which will be seen in the east, another in the west, and the third in Arabia, &c. See *Salat's Koran*, Prelim. Disc. 4.

State of the Calmuses in the vicinity of Astrachan.

Among the many remarkable occurrences, in this eventful period, which must attract the notice of every attentive observer, there is one that has lately taken place among the Calmucks, in the Kasha Horde, which nomads on the left bank of the Volga, which we trust will not be altogether uninteresting to those who are convinced that an invisible agency directs all the movements that take place among the sons of men. Tumen, the reigning prince in this horde, is raised considerably above his untutored subjects, not only by birth but likewise by his knowledge of men and manners, acquired in the French war, where he witnessed a variety of scenes and circumstances, all on their part calculated to expand the mind and views, not only of a diligent, but even of a slight observer. This prince had enough penetration to observe that so great a number of priests among such a handful of people, were not only superfluous, but injurious to his own interests, as he could not draw from them any emolument; and moreover, as many of them were exceedingly prodigal, and lived very different from the doctrines which they professed to teach, he resolved on turning many of them out of office. The number of priests in the horde, (consisting according to the census of a thousand Kibitkies) was no less than 800, which the prince has determined to reduce to 250—still not an inconsiderable number for the families of a thousand Kibitkies. We must keep in mind, however, that it is difficult to obtain a fair statement of the number of the inhabitants of these deserts, as they have an interest in concealing it; & the fact is not easily discovered, as they are often scattered, & enough their habitation according to their convenience. The lama, or chief priest of the horde, who, so far as religion is concerned, claims ascendancy over the prince himself, in some of their differences, boasted immoderately of his royal descent, which having offended the prince, he was ejected from his office; nor has any one as yet been elected in his stead. The prince has already begun to put his determination into execution, by ejecting some of the most prodigal of the priests; and the expulsion of the rest is expected to follow, provided no unforeseen hindrance come in the way."—*Letter from Astrachan*, 1st December, 1819.

Jews in the Kuma country—Russia.

"In the town of Endery, a day's journey from Kizliar, on the river Akkash, and under the protection of Kara Mirza, 300 families; about two day's journey from Kizliar, in the town of Terghi or Tarhu, under the protection of Shoukai Bey, 100 families; and three days journey from Kizliar, in the town of Parshli, on the river Derwak, and under the protection of Ousmi, 400 families. They speak the Persian language in these families, but have no books whatever except in Hebrew; nor do they know any alphabet but the Hebrew. They have different books among them, such as prayer-books, the Talmud, &c. but very few copies of the Old Testament; and, indeed, books of all kinds are so scarce among them, that one has sometimes to serve fifteen, twenty, and at times even thirty persons. They appear to be entirely ignorant of the New Testament. They, however, said that they would read it if they had it in the Hebrew language."

The statement which the Missionaries give of the Jewish families in the neighborhood of Derbent, who live among the Kaitak and Shirwan Tartars, as obtained from some of themselves, is this: "In the city of Derbent are 50 Jewish houses; in Moghat, a village about three hours journey from Derbent, are 20; in Mamed, 20; in Maragha, 10; in Kushi, 15; in Jevach, 50; in Kartchaka, 150; in Pader, 20; in Nugdie, 50; and in Mengelisi, 30. All these are within three days journey from Derbent, and most of them within one. In the town of Cuba dwell 400 Jewish families; in the city of Shamacha, the capital of Shirwan, about two days journey from Cuba, dwell 100 families; and in Sheka there are about 66."

"The above-mentioned Jewish families, cannot properly be said to be settlers, but sojourners in these places; and live in this scattered way thro' the towns and villages, as they find it most convenient for their trade. They generally speak the language of the people among whom they live. They say, however, that the majority of them speak likewise a dialect of the Persian, which has been, it appears, at a former period, their vernacular tongue. Although they are Jews by religion, as well as by extraction, their ideas about religion, in many respects, coincide very much with their Mohammedan landlords and neighbors. Indeed, the Mohammedans and Jews appear to have been much more indebted to each other for a great many of the superstitious & nonsensical stories which go among them, under the name of traditions, than is generally supposed. They are exceedingly fond of these fables, and store their minds with them with as much, if not more diligence, than the pious part of Christians store their memories with the precious truths of the inspired volume."

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support the weight of a tyranny unexampled in the annals of the world, has at last resolved to shake it off, and proclaims to-day, by means of its legitimate representatives, assembled in national congress, in the presence of God and of men, its independence and political existence, &c. Given at Epidaurus, 1st of January, 1822, first day of independence." This constitution is called *prorisation*, and is divided into titles, chapters and articles. It is too long for a regular analysis, but a few of the leading arrangements of it are as follows:—Christianity, agreeably to the rites and doctrines of the orthodox church of the East, is declared to be the religion of the State; yet every Greek citizen who may belong to any other sect of Christians enjoys the same political rights; those who believe in Jesus Christ can only enjoy civil rights. The state guarantees to them, besides the existence, the honor, the property, and the free exercise of their worship. There are three powers—the Legislative, the Executive and the Judicial. The number of the members of the legislative body is not fixed, as the definitive law of election has not yet been promulgated. The Legislators are elected only for a year. They will choose from among themselves their President and Vice President. The representatives of the nation must be citizens, and be at least 30 years of age. The executive body is composed of five members, chosen from the legislative body by an assembly formed for this purpose agreeably to a special and particular law. This *Pentarchy* has also a president and vice president chosen from among the five members which compose it. It is this last body which nominates the ministers, to the number eight, for as many departments. The prime Minister is entitled, Chief Secretary of State, and is charged with the department of foreign affairs. The judicial body is independent of the other two. The constituent assembly was dissolved immediately after it had accomplished the purpose for which it had been convened. M. Marrocardo presided. It appears also that this same assembly has chosen the *Pentarchy*, of which the president has been conferred to Marrocardo. M. Negri has been charged with the functions of Secretary of State having the department of foreign affairs. The executive body has already decreed a loan of 7,000,000 piasters, bearing an interest of 8 per cent. The actions of this loan shall be put into circulation, and even be preferred to specie in the sales of national property. The assembly has also published a proclamation, in which it invites the Greek nation to voluntary gifts and patriotic offers, and gives the assurance that they will be accepted with thankfulness, and that the names of the generous donors will be inserted in a register, in order to perpetuate their memory. There are also particular and local constitutions for the principal divisions which form the Greek State. At present there are only four provinces—the Peloponnesus, Western Greece, Eastern Greece, and the Islands of the Archipelago. Each has its particular congress; of the first, Prince Ypsilanti is President; of the second, Marrocardo; of the third, M. Negri; and of the fourth, one of the principal inhabitants of the island of Hydra. These will be formed other provinces, as the other parts of Greece free themselves from the Turkish yoke; they will also have their congresses, or local senates, acting in concert by their deputies with the general congress, for the promoting the general interest. Of all their local constitutions that of the Peloponnesus appear the least regular and least liberal, as it is always the ancient primates who (without being elected by the communes) choose the deputies, and send them to the general congress.

There is also an Areopagus in each of the great provinces, for the administration of civil justice. The national Congress sits this year at Corinth, and remain in permanent session till this year.

Domestic Missionary Intelligence.

EXTRACTS FROM THE FIFTH REPORT OF THE (NEW-YORK) UNITED FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY—MAY, 1822.

Station of the Union Mission.

The station occupied by this family is about twenty-five miles from the principal Osage village. It is situated on the West Bank of Grand River, about twenty-five miles North of its entrance into the Arkansas, and about seven hundred miles above the junction of the Arkansas and the Mississippi. The buildings are erected on a moderate eminence, about one mile from the River, & equally distant from a valuable saline, at which a considerable quantity of salt is annually manufactured for the supply of the settlements below. The situation is pleasant, the soil rich, the face of the surrounding country diversified, and the air and climate generally more salubrious than in most places under the same latitude. The tract of land ceded to the Mission by the Indian Chiefs, is bounded by Grand River on the North and East, and by the adjacent hills on the West and South; embracing a prairie of about four square miles in extent. As its name denotes, it is unincumbered with trees or shrubs, and is at once fit for the scythe or the plough. So far as fuel is concerned, the deficiency of timber is already supplied by the discovery of mineral coal.

Station of the Great Osage Mission.

The station thus located, is situated on the north bank of the *Marias de Cien*, a branch of the Osage river, about six miles above its mouth, one mile from the United States' Factory, which was built during the last summer, and fifteen or twenty miles from the largest of the great Osage Villages. The permanent buildings will be erected on an eminence in view of the river, but sufficiently remote to furnish a spacious green in front. In the rear, there is an extensive and rich prairie, equally adapted for meadow or plough land. There are also, on the premises, and within a convenient distance, a good mill-seat, a spring of excellent water, and a sufficient supply of mineral coal, clay, lime-stone, and timber. The cheapness and convenience with which provisions of almost every kind can be procured from the banks of the Missouri, is an advantage, not more important than unexpected to the Mission. Indeed, all the accounts we have received, concur in representing the Station as peculiarly pleasant, and as commanding incomparably greater facilities for such an establishment, than could have been reasonably anticipated by the Board.

Having satisfactorily finished their contact with the Indian Chiefs, the brethren proceeded to their various duties. Two were dispatched to settlements on the Missouri, for the purchase of stock. Others were occupied in preparing to erect their buildings; in cutting and stacking hay; and in unloading the boats, and conveying their goods to the Station. On the 21st of August several of the family were seized with the ague and fever. On the 25th most of the goods, and the last of the family, were removed from the boats. The whole of the family were now lodged in tents; but their food was cooked, and their breakfast and dining table set in the open air. On

the 5th of September, several more of the Brothers and Sisters, and most of their hired men, were taken down with the disease of the season; and from that day to the beginning of December, every tent was a hospital. As some recovered their strength, others were taken down; and for weeks not more than two or three of sixteen hired men, nor a greater proportion of the family, were able, at any one time, to administer to the comfort of the sick. At one period, twelve of the Sisters and eight of the Brethren were confined to their tents. For several weeks all improvements were relinquished, and from the 20th of September to the 10th of October, none were able to continue the daily Journal of the Mission. Not an individual of the company escaped the disease. Many were reduced to a state of great weakness and severe suffering, and two adults and four children, were cut down, and consigned to the tomb—Mrs. Montgomery and her infant, and the infant of Mrs. Seely, in October—and Mr. Seely, an infant of Mrs. Belcher, and the youngest son of the Superintendent, in the succeeding month.

Neither the general sickness of the family, nor the number of deaths which occurred, is to be considered as an indication of the general unhealthfulness of the climate. Soon after their arrival, and before a single building was finished, they were visited, for a season, with heavy and almost incessant rains. Their tents were insufficient to prevent them from being continually wet, and frequently drenched. Under such circumstances, it is to be ascribed to the kind interposition of Providence, that so many have been preserved to carry on the operations of the Mission.

In the month of October, the prospects of the Family were dark and gloomy beyond description. Half of the Autumn had passed away; disease was raging; the destroying angel had already commenced his conquests; and not a solitary hut was erected to protect the survivors from the frosts and tempests of the approaching winter. Such was the portentous cloud which hung around our Mission, when three strangers, directed by an unseen hand, arrived at the Station, on their way from the Arkansas to St. Louis. On finding the Family in so afflicted a state, they volunteered their services for a week in attending to the sick, and in preparing materials for building. On the 19th of October, three days after the departure of the benevolent travellers, a number of workmen arrived from the settlements below. The first cabin was rendered tenable on the 24th of that month, and the whole, ten in number, each sixteen feet square, built of hewn logs, well floored, and with a good chimney, were finished and occupied before the close of November. Having been thus comfortably housed, and having received from Franklin, on the Missouri, a supply of suitable medicine, the sick soon began to recover their health; and, in the course of December the whole Family, through the blessing of God, were enabled again to engage in their respective duties. They had indeed been cast down, but not destroyed. They were again called to sing of mercy, as well as of judgment; and the 25th of December was set apart as a day of special thanksgiving and prayer.

With the returning health and cheerfulness of the Family, their various improvements were pushed forward with activity and diligence. A spacious kitchen and dining hall, twenty-eight feet by twenty-four, was finished on the 22d, and a large blacksmith shop, on the 29th of December. Four other buildings—a smoke-house, a slaughter-house, a boiling-house, and an Indian-house—were commenced, and an extensive garden was ploughed in January. In February, a well was dug about thirty-five feet in depth, and preparations were made for fencing a corn-field of 40 acres.

On the 18th of February, the date of our latest intelligence, the stock of the Mission consisted of three horses, two yoke of oxen, six cows, four or five young cattle, and upwards of fifty swine. At that date, the Rev. Mr. Pixley and Mr. Newton had gone to the settlements on the Missouri, for the purpose of purchasing additional stock.

MISSION AT CATARAUGUS.

The Board have the pleasure to announce the recent appointment of a mission for the Indians residing on the Cataraugus Reservation, in this State. This Reservation is situated on the shore of Lake Erie, about thirty miles south west of Buffalo. It comprises about 26,000 acres of land, & nearly 700 souls. To this promising field of labor, your Managers have been directed by circumstances which strongly mark the overruling Providence of God.

In the month of October, the Board received a Talk, signed by seventeen of the Seneca Chiefs, stating that their Brethren on the Tonawanda Reservation were desirous that Christian Teachers should be sent to their village; and adding that a house, for the temporary accommodation of a school, was already prepared. The Board took the subject under consideration, and determined to occupy the ground thus presented to their view. This determination was communicated to the Chiefs at Seneca, on the 8th of November. They expressed the highest gratification that the Board had so readily acceded to their request. The same feelings were also manifested by Little Beard, the principal Chief of Tonawanda, in an interview with Mr. Harris, on the 10th of December.

In the mean time, measures were taken by the Managers to procure a teacher duly qualified for the Station. It was not, however, until nearly the close of January, that they were able to succeed in their efforts. On the 28th of that month, they received and accepted a tender of services from Mr. WILLIAM A. THAYER, an experienced Teacher of this city, who had long been desirous of devoting himself and his family to a Missionary life. Mr. Thayer had relinquished his school, and was making the necessary preparations for his journey, when the unpleasant information was received, that the people of Tonawanda had agreed to accept a Teacher from another Society, and that the Seneca Chiefs had reluctantly yielded their assent to the arrangement.

This intelligence was soon followed by a communication of a more cheering character. The Seneca Chiefs, on further reflection, were greatly dissatisfied with the course pursued by their brethren of Tonawanda. They felt unwilling that the efforts of the Board, and the preparations of the Teacher should thus be defeated; and a deputation of three of their leading men waited on their minister to express their feelings on the subject. They rejoiced that so good a Teacher had been found, and they hoped the Board would still "hold him fast." They thought that an opening for his services might soon be made on the Cataraugus Reservation. The Christian party in that village had been anxious for the instruction of their children. In the course of the last summer, they began to prepare timber for the erection of a school-house, but the opposition of the pagan party had caused a temporary suspension of the work. They suggested, that, under the blessing of the Good Spirit, the opposition might now be surmounted; & that the disappointment of the Teacher in relation to Tonawanda, might be overruled for the be-

nefit of their more numerous Brethren at Cataraugus. They promised to send Messengers to that place, who should explain the whole matter, and request that a Council might be called to take the subject under serious consideration.

The promise of the Chiefs was promptly fulfilled. The explanations, made by the Messengers, were kindly received. After two or three preparatory Councils, it was agreed, that the subject should be submitted to a general Council, comprising the Chiefs of the Cataraugus, Buffalo, & Allegany Reservations, which should convene at Cataraugus on the 27th of February, and at which the presence of Mr. Harris should be particularly requested.

The general Council was held, according to appointment.

The following is an extract of the Talk which was agreed upon, and afterwards signed by twenty-two Chiefs and two Interpreters. Of the Chiefs, seven belong to Cataraugus, three to Allegany, & twelve to Buffalo:—

"Seneca Mission House, March 22, 1822.

"BROTHERS.—You have once before heard our voice, in behalf of our brothers on the one side of us; and we are now induced, from a full conviction of your kindness and love, to turn our eyes to you again in behalf of our brothers on the other side.

"Brothers.—We give you our thanks for all your generous favors; and also, because you were so willing to listen to our voice, in procuring a teacher for our brothers at Tonawanda. We hope you will consider our weakness, and pity our case; and would wish to let you know that the fault is not ours, who live on this Reservation, but it must lie on the shoulders of our brothers at Tonawanda, because they broke up the arrangements which we had made for their good.

"Brothers.—We wish to let you know that although the door is shut against the Teacher which was appointed to Tonawanda, it is our anxious desire that you will hold the good man fast, and not be discouraged. We hope, brothers, that you will pity our case, for we are weak.

"Brothers.—We took the first opportunity of letting our brothers at Cataraugus know the state of the case, and left it to their judgment to say whether they will receive the teacher or not. And now we have but one voice on the subject.

"Brothers.—We have now come to a full and substantial agreement, being the voice of us all, and desiring to provide for the instruction of our children at Cataraugus, when our days are over and gone; we hope you will send the teacher to that place, to be a blessing to our children there, in order that they may fully understand the commands of our God and Saviour.

"Brothers.—We wish to let you know, further, that our Children at Cataraugus have spoken for themselves, in the matter of receiving instruction; and that 26 have declared themselves willing to be instructed by the Teacher, when he shall come on. Further, our faithful brothers; quite a number of our women there have spoken in their own behalf;—saying that they are anxious to learn every useful art which your good women may be willing and able to teach them;—they wish to learn how to spin and to weave;—and for this purpose they would render great thanks to the good Society for a Loom. Their exact number is not now known.

"Brothers.—We further hope you will consider our low circumstances, and the situation we are in: We are very far distant, there, from those who are acquainted with the *smithing* business. And the contributions from Government, in this line, are nearly lost to us. We wish you, Brothers, to send us a man well acquainted with the trade of Blacksmith. And one of our young men has declared himself willing to learn this trade, whenever he can have the opportunity.

"Further, Brothers.—We are also very desirous to have a Wheelwright among us; an ingenious and handy man, who will be able to make and mend our wagons and our ploughs, &c.—that we may be better able to raise our corn and eat our own bread. And one of our young men also stands ready to learn this trade as soon as one shall be sent.

"Brothers.—Now, in the name of the Great Spirit, we commit to you our children, to be instructed in the manner which you shall judge best suited to our condition. We are willing to draw all the timber to the spot, for erecting a frame school-house, and we will help and saw it, &c.—but we wish you to send us a carpenter, or help put it up, as we are entirely ignorant in things: We will also find one half of the boards; the glass, nails, &c. and the other half we hope the Good Society will furnish, and all other necessary things for completing it. And we promise to do all in our power to help on the work; but we are poor, and we hope our Brothers will pity and help us.

"Brothers.—We return thanks to the Great Spirit that you have been able to find so able a man, who will come and teach us the Gospel; and that he is well qualified not only to teach our Children, but also to instruct our people out of the good book on the Sabbath day. We shall put our whole dependence on him, to teach us and our children the commands of our Saviour."

On receiving these communications, the Board decided, that Mr. Thayer and his family should proceed to Cataraugus without delay, and that one Female teacher, and a Mechanic acquainted with the blacksmith and wheelwright business, should be sent forward, as soon as suitable persons could be found, and arrangements made for their accommodation.

Having finished the preparation for his journey, and received his instructions, Mr. Thayer embarked with his family on the 27th of April. They have gone under promising circumstances; and they will doubtless be followed by many fervent prayers for a blessing upon their enterprise.

Conclusion of the 5th Report of the United Foreign Missionary Society.

In the last Report it was mentioned, that a circular letter had been addressed to the Pastors and Congregations belonging to the three denominations, unfolding the objects and the necessities of the Board, and requesting that collections taken up at the Monthly Concert of Prayer might be specially devoted to the funds of this Institution. It is the principal design of the Monthly Concert that the friends of the Redeemer, in every Christian country, should meet at the throne of grace on the same day, and, with one voice, implore the outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon missionary efforts throughout the Pagan world. To the Manager there appeared an evident propriety in appropriating the contributions of the day to the promotion of the same important and interesting efforts. On this principle, they made their appeal to the Churches. They have, however, the mortification to state, that, with a few honorable exceptions, the appeal has utterly failed. The Managers still wish to draw the attention of their Fellow Christians to this topic. In the three denominations, there are probably not less than two thousand congregations, each of which could easily raise from five to ten dollars at every Monthly Concert. If each congregation would contribute, on

SOCIETY.

On the 12th inst. the Rev. SAMUEL H. TOLMAN, installed over the Congregational Church and Society, in Dunstable, Mass. The Rev. Mr. Tolman, after the introductory prayer, preached the sermon. Mr. Blake, of Westford, offered the prayer; Rev. Mr. Hill, of Mason, gave the Charge; Rev. Mr. Lawrence, of Tyngsboro, gave the Right Hand of Fellowship; Mr. Smith, of Hollis, made an address to the Church and Society; and Rev. Mr. Hill offered the Concluding Prayer. The day was pleasant, the services appropriate and solemn, the music unusually good, and the entire unanimity of the Church regarded as a prelude of rich blessings to the people. [Communicated.]

BOSTON RECORDER.

SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1892.

FOREIGN ABSTRACTS.

Australian Evangelical Society.

This "voluntary institution," was formed at Sydney, New South Wales, Aug. 17, 1821, for the general and religious improvement of that country. Its principal objects are—1. To induce religious and moral persons from other parts of the British Empire to settle in the colony, and to befriend them by giving them such aid as their circumstances may require. 2. To increase Domestic Missionary exertions, and promote the religious instruction of the ignorant & scattered population. To encourage researches into the true causes of immorality, and adopt suitable measures to suppress immorality. 4. To promote peace and cooperation among the different denominations of Christians, "who agree in holding the Divinity of Christ, sovereign regenerating grace, and salvation through faith, evidenced by good works." 5. To promote prayer for the coming of the kingdom of God.

The affairs of the Society are entrusted to five Managers, who appoint their Collector, Treasurer, and Secretary; and it is adopted as a fundamental principle, that no person ought to be elected a Manager, of whose evangelical principles or practical goodness, doubts may justly be entertained; and that there shall be no Patron or Vice Patron, President or Vice President appointed, nor any honorary distinction established, and that at no meeting shall thanks be moved to any person or persons present.

Some of these principles, if not all, are worthy to be transplanted from New South Wales, to old Christian countries.

The Jalofof Africa.

We have already noticed, (Vol. 5, page 182, Recorder) the incipient undertaking of the Quakers or Friends to prepare the way for the introduction of the Scriptures among this African race, by giving an education to two youths from Goree and Gambia, and by reducing their native language to grammatical principles, so as to admit of translations into it. Since that time, a fund has been raised and entrusted to the care of a committee. Extracts from the Report of this Committee, are given in the Missionary Register for March. The leading facts are all we have room for. The two pupils have continued their studies with success, and their conduct has been such as to encourage the hope of their future usefulness. Hannah Kibhan, who has the care of them, has become a considerable proficient in their language, and is now employed in forming elementary lessons for the purpose of teaching and translation. William Singleton has made a visit to Africa, as an agent of the committee, to open a friendly intercourse with the chiefs of the Jalofof nation, to procure two more youths if possible to receive instruction in England, and to collect information on the state of the country, the natives, and their language. He returned from this journey in safety, though without accomplishing all the objects he had in view. A variety of information has been derived through his means, however, which will contribute to clear the way for future proceedings. The natives are anxious for instruction; and the European settlers will favor the plan of communicating it.

South Travancore Seminary.—NAGURCOIL.

This institution, supported by the London Missionary Society, instructs 30 boys in the English, Tamil, Malayalam, and Sanscrit languages. Want of funds, only prevents its enlargement. It has one English, and two native teachers. Its great object, of course, is the communication of religious and useful knowledge. If any of the children shall manifest suitable dispositions and qualifications for the ministerial office, they will be placed under the charge of one of the Missionaries, to pursue the necessary studies. It is hoped, that ultimately the Institution, will take the rank of a mission college for the south of India, on the liberal principles of the London Missionary Society, which shall be open to all who give satisfactory evidences of genuine piety.

School of Industry, at Nagurcoil.

is established for the benefit of those children in the congregations of the Missionaries, who are likely to be brought up in ignorance, idleness and vice. Most of them are orphans, or children redeemed from slavery. A part of their time is devoted to learning, and a part of it to labor.

A printing and book-binding office has been established at Nagurcoil, under the management of David Adampian, a native.

Seventeen native Readers, have been appointed as assistants to the mission in South Travancore, and have already infused new life into the mission. They bear English names; some of them are members of the Seminary; read the Scriptures and other religious books wherever they can obtain hearers, and at the same time are receiving regular theological instruction themselves.

Mr. McCaul states that there are perhaps 5000 baptized Jews in Warsaw; but their conduct is a great stumbling block both to Jews and Gentiles. He has been successful in the distribution of Tracts & Testaments, especially among the teachers, by whom they are introduced into the Jewish schools.

Superstition.

In the rivers of Timor, one of the islands of the Indian Archipelago, gold is found in considerable quantities. But "from a superstitious motive, the natives have an unconquerable objection to any person's taking it, & except in very rare instances do not even touch it themselves." Whenever they

do presume to take it, though in ever so small a quantity, they first sacrifice a human being to the deity of the river, to avert the effects of his displeasure.

Sumba, another island in the Indian Archipelago, was under the authority of the Dutch till about twenty years ago, when they threw off their allegiance in consequence of the Dutch cutting sandal wood there; as they have a belief that for every tree of it which is cut down, some one of the natives is deprived of life, the tree is held sacred.

The inhabitants of most of the islands in this Indian Sea, are represented as being extremely savage, daring and treacherous, so that no vessels can trade with them, unless they are well armed. Some of them have indeed received a nominal Christianity from the Portuguese, but with little salutary effect on their characters. It is probably their past intercourse with avaricious and merciless Europeans, that has inspired the ferocity with which they are charged. Thousands of them have been formerly kidnapped, or by other means reduced to slavery, and treated in the most inhuman manner, by men bearing the Christian name. No wonder that they hate Christianity, when it has been presented to them only in the shape of a superstition as idle as their own; or, explained only by men whose hands were red with blood, and whose hearts were filled with treachery. But these Islands will one day receive the Gospel; and as an indication of the approach of that day, all the friends of Christ will hail with pleasure the efforts that are made to impart spiritual instruction to all those who go down to do business upon the great waters.

DOMESTIC.

The expenditures of the "United Foreign Mission Society," during the fifth year of their operations, have exceeded their income by more than \$5000. Entire confidence is had however, in the liberality and good faith of the three denominations under whose patronage the Society was established. Some boards of agency have been appointed in important towns, by the Managers, and special agents have been employed to make collections, to solicit donations, and to form auxiliary societies. Seventy-seven new auxiliaries have been added the last year; making the whole number, one hundred and forty-five. May they all prove efficient, and more than realize the expectations encouraged by their formation. They are not aiding a human enterprise; but a work in which all heaven rejoices and engages.

The Norfolk Auxiliary Education Society, met in the South Parish of Weymouth, on the 12th instant. An appropriate sermon was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Noyes, of Needham, from John 1:42. "He brought him to Jesus." The Officers of the last year were re-elected—excepting the Auditor who resigned, and in whose place, Mr. Jesse Daniels was chosen. From the Treasurer's Report, it appeared that \$1679 57 had been received the present year, of which only \$44 had been paid into the Treasury of the Parent Society. The large increase of the receipts, is owing to the distinguished munificence of an individual—we are told one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society. The Dorchester branch alone, contributed \$1,111.

SEAMEN'S MEETINGS.

The spiritual interests of Seamen are becoming more and more an object of deep concern with the pious. A meeting for seamen is held in Boston, on Central Wharf, by the Rev. WM. JEWES, every Lord's day morning, at 10 o'clock. At the same place a Sabbath School is opened one hour before the commencement of public worship; for the benefit of all who are desirous of learning to read. On Sabbath evenings Religious Meetings are attended at several seamen's boarding houses; and the Rev. WM. COLLIER preaches in a hall left at the head of Liverpool Wharf; entrance from Purchase-street.

Evening Meetings will be attended on board those vessels on which the Bethel Flag is displayed during the day.

Seamen are respectfully invited to become members of the Marine Bible Society, of which the Rev. WM. JEWES, No. 23, Pinkney-street, is Corresponding Secretary; EZEKIEL PARKER, Esq. No. 24, Central Wharf, Treasurer; and Mr. WM. MARSTON, No. 20, India-street, Recording Secretary. Those who are desirous of becoming subscribers, or obtaining Bibles, are invited to call on either of the above named gentlemen. [Watchman.]

South Baptist Church, New-York.

The meeting-house lately occupied by the German Reformed Church in New-York, was purchased in April last by two enterprising gentlemen in that city (not members of any particular Church) for the accommodation of the Baptist denomination. The providence of God having thus plainly indicated the duty of our brethren in that place, several members of Baptist Churches obtained regular letters of dismission, for the express purpose of organizing a new Church, to be called the South Baptist Church in New-York. The Rev. Charles G. SUMMERS was unanimously invited to take the charge of the contemplated Church, and having accepted the call and removed to the city, the Church was publicly constituted and the Pastor installed the 25th of April last. [Col. Star.]

The Treasurer of the Domestic Missionary Society, acknowledges the receipt of the following sums since the 1st of January, 1892.

| | |
|--|----------|
| By Rev. Mr. Knapp, collected at the monthly concert in Westfield, to aid the destitute in Hampden co. | \$30 00 |
| From the people in Feeding Hills parish. | 5 |
| From the Rev. Dr. Hyde, collected at the Monthly Concerts for prayer in Lee. | 12 |
| From Mr. Jonathan Dwight, a contribution in Belchertown. | 8 88 |
| Deposited in the box at Park-street Church in Boston, at the request of a late member, Stephen Karuurs subscription. | 2 50 |
| Samuel Palmer's subscription for the support of the Gospel in Feeding Hills. | 9 00 |
| Relig. & Char. So. in New-Braintree, North Brookfield, by Rev. Mr. Fisk. | 26 87 |
| Hon. Ezra Starkweather, a Donation. | 2 00 |
| From Hon. Lewis Strong, to constitute him a member for life. | 20 00 |
| S. STODARD, Jr. Treasurer. | |
| June 14, 1892. | \$118 25 |

Married.—At Albany, at the Monthly Prayer Meeting, on Monday 3d instant, by the Rev. Dr. Chester, the Rev. CHARLES SAMUEL STEWART, a Missionary designated to the Sandwich Islands, to Miss HARRIET BRADFORD TIFFANY, youngest daughter of the late Col. Tiffany, of Columbia County, New-York. [Communicated.]

Duelling.—It is stated in the Mount Zion Missionary, that when the two young men of Augusta went out to shoot each other, they were accompanied by several hundred of their fellow citizens!! The case of Jacob Barker, convicted of sending a

challenge to David Rogers. They overruled every objection taken by Mr. Barker in his defence, and passed the sentence of the law, viz: disqualification from holding any office, civil or military. Mr. B. intends to remove the case to a higher tribunal. [N. York p.]

DISTRESSING FIRE.

Portland, Me. June 10.—On Saturday, about 3 P. M. this town was alarmed by a cry of fire—commencing in the joiner's shop of Mr. Friend Loring, in Maine-street, nearly opposite Hon. Matthew Cobb's.—From Mr. Loring's shop it immediately communicated to the Dwelling-House owned and improved by Mr. Joseph Quibby; from thence to the house and stable owned by Mr. James Deering, and occupied by Mr. Josiah Clark, butcher; from thence it communicated to the house and blacksmith's shop, owned by Mr. Daniel Green, and occupied by Mr. Webster Noble. The fire then received a trifling check at the brick house formerly owned by Mr. Smith Cobb—but at the time owned by Messrs. Daniel Green of this town, and Samuel Hadlock, of Mount Desert, and occupied by Messrs. Smith Cobb, Ephraim Twombly, Increase Bennett, and widow Twombly. By this time the coils of fire were forced by the wind in such quantities, that the brick walls afforded but a feeble barrier against this destructive element. Soon it was seen bursting out in various parts of the roof of the house and stables owned and occupied by Mr. Benjamin Dodge, at the head of Green-street—which at the time threatened the universal conflagration of the buildings on the N. W. side of Maine-street, but a number of noble-spirited citizens planted themselves on the roof of the brick store owned by Mr. Rufus Horton, & improved by Messrs. Elliot Libbey and Oliver Everett, as stores, and Joshua Dunn, as a dwelling-house, north side of Green-street, and by continually dashing the water on to the roof upon the wooden building adjoining, that notwithstanding it was repeatedly on fire, they succeeded in extinguishing it at the hazard of suffocation by the smoke and heat forced by the wind from the buildings opposite. From Mr. Dodge's buildings it instantly extended to the house and two barns owned and improved by Mr. Daniel Green, on the same side of the street—thence it soon reached the house and stable improved by the widow of the late Robert Hutton; thence to the house owned by Mr. Alvan Cushman, and occupied by Mr. John Mattocks—thence to the house and stable owned by the widow of the late Salmon Chase, Esq. and improved by Capt. Axel Lewis, Jr. and Mr. Charles Kimball. Before they had time to remove all the furniture, it communicated to the large and commodious house formerly improved as a tavern, but at the time owned and improved by Mr. Joseph Gould, Jr.—Thence it extended to the house owned by William Patten, Esq. of Harlem, and occupied by Rev. Timothy Wolcott, Mr. Clement Pencil, Jr. & Miss Jane Whitney. The back part of this building, having a very high brick wall, and there being a pretty large chasm between that and the adjoining house, the fury of the element was stayed. The barn which was connected with this house, was pulled down to prevent its further spread. All the foregoing buildings, except about one third of the house improved by Mr. Smith Cobb, with a considerable part of their contents, amounting to eleven dwelling houses and ten barns and stables, making twenty-one in the whole were entirely consumed. It is impossible to ascertain with any degree of precision the amount of loss sustained—but we learn from those who have made a computation that it cannot be less than twenty thousand dollars. Sunday, about one o'clock, P. M. the town was again alarmed.—The Peat Swamp on the Bracket farm, took fire by the spreading of flames, from a field where brush has been burning. Some houses in the vicinity were in great danger, but well directed exertions in a few hours saved them.—Gaz.

FOREIGN NEWS.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

London, MAY 2.—When the answer of the Porte to the Emperor's Ultimatum was received at Petersburg, it was expected an immediate declaration of war would ensue—but it did not; and we have good grounds for thinking that the answer of the Turk was couched in very different terms from those which report and speculation had given to it. The Emperor ALEXANDER is a man of spirit, and will not easily put up with a direct insult—but he is also a Christian and a Monarch, and will not construe every nice offence into an insult.

London, MAY 6.—The complexion of the accounts by the continental mails received this day, are decidedly PACIFIC. Not the smallest fear of a rupture appears to be entertained in the great cities of the Continent.

It is stated, that the Emperor ALEXANDER has announced to the Court of Vienna, that he acquiesces in the proposals submitted to him by the mediating powers for the purpose of preserving the peace of Europe. This information has been communicated by express to Constantinople, and all the Courts of Europe.

A Congress of the Sovereigns the ensuing summer is talked of.

Vienna, APRIL 20.—The Russian Counsellor of State, TATYCHEFF, had his audience of leave of the Emperor yesterday, and sets off this day for St. Petersburg. His mission appears therefore to be finished, and it is generally asserted in public, that all the differences with the Porte will be amicably adjusted. He is expected to return in the course of a month or six weeks.

The Turks continue to make defensive preparations in Moldavia and Wallachia.

DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

Famine in Clare.—The British government, have sent down queries to the country regarding the state of distress, the number of the destitute, the sums subscribed by the gentry, the sums sought for by loans from the Treasury, as well as with regard to the security, and the probable time of repayment. This intelligence we communicate with great satisfaction.

We would earnestly call the attention of our fellow citizens, to the following heart rending details. They have been furnished by the clergy & gentry of the respective baronies & parishes:—

Barony of Inchiquin.—Three thousand six hundred and nine individuals totally destitute of provisions, and without the means of purchasing. This number will be increased to five thousand in another month, with not the most remote prospect of obtaining any thing given by way of relief.

Barony of Bunratty, Parish of Phenagh.—Five hundred and fifty-five persons requiring immediate assistance. Several families living on one scanty meal in the day for the last month; many of their families in a state of starvation; seven members of one family confined in typhus fever, without any means of support.

Parishes of Bunratty and Dromine.—Six hundred and sixty-seven inhabitants destitute of subsistence or the means of procuring food, of whom one half will be able to repay in harvest.

Parishes of Kiltinan and Killeely.—One thousand two hundred and forty-seven in absolute want of food at present, one half of whom would be able to repay a loan.

Parish of Fintona.—Contains eight hundred and seventeen persons, six hundred and ninety-six of whom are in absolute want of food, and if not supplied either gratuitously, or by labour, they must starve.

Parish of Kiltan.—Six hundred have applied for immediate assistance, two thirds of whom are paupers, the remaining third able to purchase at reduced prices, and repay in harvest.

Parishes of Kiltan, Kiltenny and Clonahane.—Fifteen hundred requiring assistance; one third in absolute want of food at present; one third of the whole able to repay something.

Union of Quin.—Three thousand six hundred

individuals at present in want of food, one third only able to repay in harvest.

Half Barony of Tuam.—Seven thousand five hundred and fifty-two in absolute want of provisions and have no means of purchasing, of whom three thousand two hundred and thirteen would be able to repay something.

Barony of Lurican.—Five thousand without any means whatever of purchasing food. This number will be considerably increased.

Baronies of Carcomroe and Burren.—Ten thousand; this number must increase as the season advances.

Clare Abbey.—Eleven hundred and seventy nine inhabitants have applied to the committee for assistance, many of whom are reduced to one meal a day for a considerable time.

In addition to the extracts above given, we have heard several instances of wretched families driven to the necessity of killing their only cow for food, from the cries of their starving children, and having no other means of appeasing their hunger. The typhus fever, which is generally the companion of famine, has made its appearance in several parts of the country.

Efficient measures for their relief, had been adopted by the government and their wealthy fellow citizens.

DEATHS.

In Boston, Mrs. Sarah Lee, wife of Mr. John L. aged 61; Mrs. Margaret Thomas, 55; suddenly, Miss Susan, youngest daughter of Mr. Nathaniel Howe, 30; Mr. Lyman Westworth, 30; Hannah Ann, youngest daughter of Mr. George C. Flinn, 30; Mrs. Elizabeth Shaw, 37, wife of Hon. Lemuel S.; found drowned, Mr. Samuel Hubbard, formerly of Gloucester; Mr. Alfred Barrell of Hartland, Vt. 27; Sophia Cotton, only child of Mr. Isaac, and Mrs. Ann Jenney, 3; Madam Elizabeth Ann, 32.

In Charlestown, Mrs. Hephzibah, 73.—In Salem, widow Mary Smith, 77; Miss Lydia King, 65.—In Chatham, Mrs. Mary Nickerson, wife of Mr. Caleb N. 46.—In Newton, Mr. Walter Ware, 46.—In Newburyport, Mr. John Stone, 70.—In Nantucket, Capt. Shubael Barnard, 92.—In Northampton, Mr. Sylvanus Lyon, 74.—In New Marlborough, Mr. John Watson, formerly of Berlin, Conn.—In Greenfield, Mrs. Anna Ames, 87.—In Gardner, Rev. Jonathan Osgood, 61.—In Berlin, Mrs. Betsy Bowman, wife of Mr. Simeon B. 58.—In Lynn, Miss Lydia Mudge, 19.—In Gloucester, Mrs. Lydia Robinson, 73.—In Newburyport, Mr. Hugh Frichard, 74.—In Ipswich, Miss Mchitable Frisbie, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Levi Frisbie, 73, in Walpole N. H. Mrs. Abigail Holland, 30, wife of Dr. Abraham Holland.—In Providence, R. I. Capt. Thomas Andrews, 50.—In Haverhill, Mrs. Ruth, wife of Mr. Samuel George, of East Parish; on the evening of the 12th inst. Mr. Benjamin Kimball, of Roxford, 36. While engaged in conversation, apparently in good health, he suddenly paused, fell and expired immediately!—In Bloomfield, Mr. Moses Manson, late of Boston, 32, after an illness of 52 hours.—In Havana, on the 31st ult. Thomas Clement, Esq. 51, son of Capt. Thos. C. of Dorchester.—At sea, March 18, on board brig Clio, of Boston, Robert Walker, seaman, 18.—In Greenfield, N. Y. Gen. Samuel Bailey, 61.—In Bellevue Falls, Vt. Capt. Benjamin Williams, 72.—In Washington city, Rev. Jacob Hutton, 80, a native of England.—At Cape Coast Castle, (Africa) Mr. Isaac Blanchard, supercargo of brig Pedlar, of this port.—On the coast of Africa, Capt. Zachariah French, 35, of Bristol, R. I. master of brig Charles of this port.

In North Bridge-street, 14th inst. Mr. Ephraim Noyes, aged 65.

Died, at Weymouth, June 10, Mrs. Betsy B. Tyler, aged 32, consort of Rev. William Tyler. Her funeral was attended on the 12th. Sermon by Rev. Mr. Thomas of Abington, from Job, ii. 10.

Died, at Wilmington, Vt. April 16, Mrs. SALTY SMITH, wife of Rev. Marcus Smith, in the 27th year of age. For ten weeks before her death she complained much of the hidings of her Saviour's countenance. Once her husband was awakened at midnight by her weeping, and enquiring the cause, she replied, "I am not prepared to die; sin is not as odious to me as formerly. I have always had suspicions of the genuineness of my piety, and they still continue." Saturday night before she died, about 11 o'clock, she called Mrs. Alvord to her bedside & said, "I am sensible that my end draws nigh and will tell you what I wish you I say to my husband, while I have my reason and the use of speech." (Her husband was absent preaching at Kearsargeville, N. Y. about 80 miles from Wilmington, Vt. where she died, expecting to return in a few weeks, and carry her to R.) "I wish you to tell my dear husband, I would not have him once regret that he went away and left me. It was my wish to have him go. I have had the kindest of friends, and every thing done for me that was necessary. I wish him to be faithful in the discharge of every duty towards it & bring it up for God. O tell my dear husband to be faithful in the work to which he is called, in warning sinners to flee from the wrath to come, to watch over himself, & to be prudent at all times."

She made a number of small bequests to those who had attended her in her sickness. On Sabbath, 14th of April, she had a very distressed turn, and when she came out of it, said, "I felt as tho' I had been in the flames of hell. O (said she to Christians), pray that God would have mercy on me." She sent for her babe and seemed unwilling to give him up. But at night her views were changed; and in the morning she said to Mrs. A. who came to her bedside, "I am happy. O how beautiful is the face of the Saviour. I feel as though I had lain in a vision all night. She called for her babe and kissed it, and told its nurse she wished to retain him no longer; she had given him to God; she continued in this frame of mind until she died on Tuesday, the 10th. Her lungs were weak and labouring, and it was with difficulty she finished her addresses and exhortations. She uttered many short sentences with an emphasis which could be given by a dying person only. Sometimes she could be heard to say, "Is this death? I am much disappointed. Why was I made to hear thy voice and enter while there's room, when thousands make the wretched choice, and rather starve than come. But am I not deceived?" One said to her, "I feel as tho' I was dying, I feel soft as downy pillows are." "Yes," she replied, "this I feel soft as downy pillows. I long to be gone. Tell my dear husband, that he has been one of the kindest of husbands, and I wish to see him for his sake, but don't wish to stay here a minute longer. Tell him, it is a pleasant thing to die," and then, without a struggle, she fell asleep with a smile on her countenance. Her end was peace. [Communicated.]

CHEAP BOOKS FOR SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

THIS day published and for sale by JAMES LORING, No. 2, Cornhill.

A Treatise on Self-Knowledge; showing the Nature and Benefit of that important Science, and the Way to attain it; interspersed with various Reflections and Observations on Human Nature. By JOHN MASON, A. M. To which are now added, Questions adapted to the Work; for the use of Schools and Academies. Price 62 cts. bound, and 37 cts. in boards.

This standard little volume, comprehensive and judicious, in its plan and arrangement, approving itself to the judgement of the most mature age and understanding, and happily adapted to the best improvement of young persons, being now published in a cheap form, it is hoped that pious instructors of youth will avail themselves of the opportunity now presented, of introducing it into the Schools and Academies over which they preside. The Questions in this edition are well adapted to facilitate the study of the valuable science of Self-Knowledge, and calculated to impress on the young mind those interesting sentiments with which the Treatise is so richly stored. June 15.

Rev. Mr. FRET, and Mr. JADOWSKY, Jewish converts, are on a tour to New-England. Mr. F. preached at Providence, last Tuesday evening. The Philadelphia papers mention that the Rev. Mr. SUMNER is on the recovery.

New Collection of Church Music.

RICHARDSON & LORING, No. 75, Cornhill, have this day published, the new collection of Music, which has been for a considerable time past in preparation in this city, entitled—THE BOSTON HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY COLLECTION.

Being a selection of the most approved Psalm and Hymn Tunes—together with many beautiful extracts from the works of Handel, Mozart, Beethoven, and other eminent modern composers, never before published in this country; the whole harmonized for three and four voices, with a figured Bass for the Organ or Piano Forte. Calculated for Public Worship or Private Devotion.

This selection has been made with great care, by the government of the Handel and Haydn Society, assisted by Mr. Lowell Mason, an eminent Professor of Savannah; and the whole has undergone the revision and correction of Dr. G. K. Jackson, by whom a figured Bass has been added for the Organ and Piano Forte.

The following notice here is deemed sufficient to establish the character of the work:—

To the Trustees of the Boston Handel and Haydn Society.

Gentlemen—I have been highly gratified in the examination of the manuscript of the "Handel & Haydn Society Collection of Church Music." The selection of tunes is judicious—it contains all the old approved English melodies that have long been in use in the church, together with many fine compositions from modern European authors. The whole are harmonized with great accuracy, taste and judgment, according to the acknowledged principles of musical science—while a simplicity has been observed which renders their performance easy. I consider the book as a valuable acquisition to the church, as well as to every lover of devotional music. It is much the best book of the kind I have seen published in this country, and I do not hesitate to give it my most decided approbation.

Very respectfully, Gentlemen, your obedient servant.

G. K. JACKSON.

HAVING recently examined the manuscript copy of "THE HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY COLLECTION OF CHURCH MUSIC," I feel a pleasure in saying that the selection of tunes is not only judiciously made, but the parts are properly arranged—the Base is correctly figured, and in no instance are the laws of counterpoint and Thorough Base violated.

To all the lovers of sacred music, I cheerfully recommend it as a work in which taste, science and judgment are happily combined.

F. L. ARRL, Professor of Music, Savannah.

Price \$1 single—\$10 per dozen. Teachers and others are desired to call and examine the work. June 22.

The Evangelical Instructor; or

VALUABLE Reading Book, designed for the use of Schools and Families; compiled by Rev. William Collier. This book is highly recommended by Drs. Miller, Romeyn, Griffin, and Baldwin, and many judicious instructors, who have made use of it in their schools. Price, \$3, 25 per dozen, \$25 a hundred. Published and for sale by RICHARDSON & LORING, No. 75, Cornhill. June 21.

LINCOLN & EDMANDS, No. 53 Cornhill, have just published,

The BAPTIST CATECHISM; or, a brief instruction in the Principles of the Christian Religion, with copious proofs from Scriptures. This Catechism accords with the Confession of Faith, put forth by upwards of an hundred Congregations in Great Britain, July the 2d, 1689; adopted by the General Association of Philadelphia, Sept. the 22d, 1742; and now accepted by Churches of the same Denomination in most of the United States.

The numerous calls for the Catechism, which has long been out of print in this section of the country, and a persuasion that its merits give it a distinguished place among the excellent elementary works which have been written for children, have induced the publishers to issue a new edition. It will, doubtless, be extensively used in Sabbath Schools & Families.—Price, 6 cts, \$4 50 per 100. 25 June 22.

"KNOWLEDGE IS POWER."—Bacon.

For sale, between 59 and 54 Cornhill, Boston,

A PRACTICAL TREATISE, on Dyeing and Calico Printing, exhibiting the processes in the French, German, English, and American Practice of fixing Colours on Woolen, Cotton, Silk and Linen.—by T. Cooper, Esq. Professor of Chemistry in Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania. 1 vol. 8vo.—\$3.

Experimental Researches concerning the Philosophy of Permanent Colours, and the best means of producing them by Dyeing, Calico Printing, &c. by E. Bancroft, M. D. Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences of the State of Massachusetts Bay.—Second-hand copies (of the first edition of this work) when they could be procured, were recently sold for six times their original price.—Prof. John Rauch's Receipts on Dyeing of Cotton and Woolen Goods, containing Correct and Exact Copies of all his best Receipts on Dyeing. These remain but a very few of these Receipts for sale—some of which have been sold for five hundred to one thousand dollars, are now offered at the reduced price of \$5.

Haigh's Dyer's Assistant, price 1 25.

Bentley's Dyer's Companion, 1 50. Together with a great variety of Books, valuable to Mechanics and Manufacturers.

Country Store Keepers, Libraries, &c. &c. furnished on very liberal terms, by R. P. & C. WILKINS—Boston. 6w 25 June 22.

FARM—COUNTRY SEAT.

THE greater part of the Subscriber's Farm in Woburn, viz. about 54 acres of land, with all the buildings and fruit trees, is yet for sale. It is situated about three eighths of a mile from the Congregational Meeting-house, on the road leading to Lexington and Concord. The land is in a high state of cultivation; and the buildings are convenient and in excellent repair. The whole is watered by a never failing stream, which renders the place remarkably capable of embellishment. A flood and wheel are built sufficient to throw water and make fountains play in any part of the house or yards, or to carry light machinery. The place affords an eligible situation for a country seat, or for a mechanic desiring a small water power, or for a farmer wishing to raise vegetables and fruit for market. It is well known, and in high estimation among the FARMERS, a Woburn, of whom enquiry may be made.—The whole, with the standing crops, may be had for \$4000, half cash, remainder on a liberal credit.—A faithful hired man, who is well acquainted with the place, may probably be engaged for the remainder of the season; and the stock and tools may be purchased on reasonable terms.

JOSEPH CHALKRENE.

Woburn, June 11, 1892.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last Will of CHARLES FROST, late of Milton, in the County of Norfolk, trader, deceased, and has taken upon herself the trust, by giving bonds as the law directs; and all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted to the said estate are called upon to make payment to

FREDERICK STONE, Executor.

Milton June 22, 1892. 25

POET'S CORNER.

HYMN.

Written at sea in a storm, by a young man who had entered the cabin of the vessel, as he believed for the last time.

Oh, thou Supreme who rulest the waves,
The heavens, earth, and air;
In mercy deign our lives to save,
And hear our humble prayer.
Oh! bid the raging sea be still,
The angry winds control;
They blow subservient to thy will,
But fright each timid soul.
Our vessel, broke by swelling tide,
Threats all a wat'ry grave;
And human aid we set aside,
For thou alone canst save.
Then hear us thou most mighty God,
On thee we loudly call;
Let not thy wise rebuking rod,
Too heavy on us fall.
But if the unerring fiat's gone,
That we must perish here;
Prepare a haven near thy throne,
Where we no more shall fear.
We ask thee blessings in His name
Who by thee sits enthroned;
Who meekly bore the greatest shame,
And for our sins atoned.

MISCELLANY.

UNITARIAN INDIFFERENCE TO TRUTH.

The vital importance of truth, and the duty of loving, seeking and maintaining it, are laid down in Scripture with a degree of plainness and force, truly impressive. Great stress is laid on receiving the truth in the love of it; on being established in the truth; on walking in the truth; on being sanctified through the truth; and on contending earnestly for the faith once delivered to the saints. We are solemnly warned against believing every spirit; we are commanded to try the spirits whether they are of God; to prove all things, and hold fast that which is good. And with the language of the Bible, the spirit of the pious has, in all ages, most strikingly agreed. This appeared eminently in the primitive church, in which truth seems to have been prized and defended with peculiar affection; and all who opposed any of its essential portions, as you have seen in a former letter, to have been excluded from the body of believers, as unworthy of the Christian name. The same thing is observable in the history of all the Witnesses for the truth, from the rise of the Papacy till the Reformation. That which distinguished them, was their earnestly contending for the essential articles of the Christian faith, and separating themselves from all heretics. For the same great truths, all the Reformers contended, both in their writings and preaching, and some of them laid down their lives. And perhaps there is no point concerning which the Orthodox of the present day, differ more remarkably from Unitarians, than in maintaining the great importance of certain doctrines, and contending for them as fundamental. This is not denied by Unitarians themselves; but it is, on the contrary, continually brot forward by them, as matter of reproach against the Orthodox. With the charge, as such, I have nothing to do at present. My sole concern is with the acknowledged fact, as a fact that has been most remarkably connected with Orthodoxy in all ages. And I maintain that it is natural, reasonable, scriptural, and just such a fact as might be expected to result from the conviction, that there is an essential and eternal difference between truth and error, and that they can never coalesce.

Now my objection to Unitarianism, is that it is generally found connected with a spirit directly the reverse of this; with a marked indifference to truth; not only with a singular unwillingness to say much about the articles of its own creed in detail, but also with quite as singular a disposition to underestimate the importance of any truth, and to be on friendly terms with the advocates of ALL CAUSES, EXCEPT THE ORTHODOX.

To believe in the INEFFECTUALITY OF ERROR, and even of fundamental error, is what I call INDIFFERENCE TO TRUTH. And if this be not one of the most striking features of Unitarianism, at any rate, of the Unitarianism which is most prevalent in our country, I am egregiously deceived. What would be admitted as proof of such a belief, before any enlightened and impartial tribunal? If persons calling themselves Unitarians differ essentially from each other, without any bar to constant religious intercourse; if some of them consider Christ as possessing a real, though derived Divinity; others as the most exalted of all creatures; and a third class as a mere man; if some of them think he ought to be worshipped, and others that all worship directed to him is gross idolatry; if some of them believe that Christ really made, in some sense, atonement for sin, and that this atonement is the foundation of all Christian hope; while others regard the doctrine of atonement, in any sense, as a mere corruption of Christianity, which deserves nothing better than ridicule, or abhorrence; if these men, notwithstanding all these diversities of opinion, still call each other brethren of the same denomination; worship and commune together without difficulty; mutually praise and recommend each other's books & preaching; more especially if all these different parties profess to be ready to worship and hold communion with the Orthodox, while they, at the same time, acknowledge that they cannot help considering them as blasphemers and idolaters:—Would this be manifesting indifference to truth, or would it not? Surely the answer is not difficult.

Let us see, then, what are the facts. Dr. Samuel Clarke was a high Arian, or Semi-Arian. He professed to believe in the Divinity of Christ, in a derived and qualified sense. Dr. Price was an Arian, of the common stamp, who taught that Christ was the most exalted of all creatures. So-called Unitarians made a still lower estimate of the character of the Saviour: he supposed him to have been a mere man, but miraculously conceived, and taken up into heaven, to be instructed in the divine will; and that, being endowed with special authority and dignity, he ought to be worshipped. Dr. Priestley, as you have seen, went lower still. He supposed that Christ was a mere man, born like other men, and like other men fallible and peccable. With Dr. Priestley, Mr. Belsham substantially agrees. Mr. Channing of Boston, is said to be an Arian; yet he says, that he considers it as "no crime to believe with Mr. Belsham" that is, to consider Christ as a mere fallible and peccable man. And Professor Stuart, of Andover, tells us that, if he is correctly informed, "there are scarcely any of the younger preachers of Unitarian sentiments, in New-England, who are not simple Humanitarians;" i.e. in other words, who do not in the main agree with Dr. Priestley and Mr. Belsham. Yet, when you come to hear Unitarians of these different classes speak of each other, it is in terms which indicate all that degree of harmony which is necessary to ecclesiastical communion. They claim each other as brethren. They recommend each other's writings; and, indeed, always, with an explicit declaration that they approve of every thing in them; but in a way which an Orthodox man would be shocked at doing, concerning any books of which he did not, in substance, approve. When the lowest Humanitarian attempts to make a list of those distinguished men from whose character he hopes to derive countenance, he confidently quotes Arias & even Semi-Arians as on his side. And when the highest Semi-Arian makes out a corresponding list, he quotes without scruple, the most lax Priestleyan, or Belshamite, as his UNITARIAN BROTHER!

* See his Letter to Mr. Thacher.
† Letters to Mr. Channing, p. 152.

Can men who act thus, reasonably complain, if a discerning public consider them as ALL ARIANS, and as having no attachment whatever to truth? [Miller's Letters.]

JUVENILE MISSIONARY SPIRIT.

[The Anniversary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was held in the Church in John-street, New-York, on Monday evening, June 3.—From the account of the proceedings of this meeting, we extract the following:—]

On motion of WASHINGTON COCKLE, a lad 11 years of age, seconded by the Rev. JOHN SEMMERFIELD, Resolved, that the cordial thanks of this Society be given to the Auxiliary and Branch Societies, for their activity and influence to increase the funds of this Institution.

The gentlemen who moved and seconded the resolutions, favored the meeting with appropriate and eloquent addresses. We believe no one was more interesting than that delivered by master Washington Cockle, which was in substance as follows:—

"I stand here, Sir, on the behalf of a great many children of New-York, such as I am, to present you with a token of our love to the cause of Missions; the sum that I present you with, is 410 dollars; and, while I feel more pleasure than I can express in being able on your behalf to bring this sum to the help of the Lord against the mighty, I regret one thing very much, that it is not a great deal more. This sum, Sir, is the amount of our little collections taken up once a month at the sermons which have been preached to us, children; and had those sermons produced no other result, I hope I may say they have not been in vain: but, Sir, this is a very small part of their benefit; they have not only collected from us these little savings, in the offering up of which, we sincerely feel it is more blessed to give than to receive; but we have received a treasure through them, which is more valuable than all the money we could collect—wisdom, heavenly wisdom, on those things which regard our everlasting happiness; and so highly do we prize this, that in the language of one of our own little hymns, we often sing,

Wisdom divine! who knows the price
Of Wisdom's costly merchandise?
Wisdom to silver we prefer,
And gold is dross compared with her!
Happy the child who Wisdom gains!
Thrice happy, who his guest retains!
He owns, and shall forever own,
Wisdom and Christ, and Heaven, are one;

We should be very happy, Sir, to be received by you as an Auxiliary to this Parent Society. This favor we request of you this evening; it will animate us afresh with vigor and activity to prosecute this good work during the year which is to come. "You will know very well what to do with our money; but as we are children it would be pleasing to us if the sums we collect were employed in educating children among the Indians. If this is permitted us, we shall be delighted; and in the result of it, commence a correspondence with the school now established among the Wyandott Indians, under the care of the Rev. Mr. Finley, of whom we have heard so much this evening in the report; that so we may learn the progress they are making, and be the more encouraged to persevere, as good children ought to do.

"It is very pleasing, Sir, to us, to know that our exertions in this good work, cause great delight to our dear parents, from whom we receive from time to time the little sums which have produced this amount. We found that they always gave them cheerfully; and we believe that according as we profit by the things we hear in the children's sermons, they will increase our little allowances. We have, therefore determined, that by the blessing of God, we will so strive to love and please them, as to cause them to rejoice evermore on our behalf. But, Sir, there is another thought upon my mind; and that is, that our parents will not be with us in this world forever: these hands will full soon be employed in closing their eyes for the long—long sleep of death; we have, therefore, begun to make God our father, and our friend in the days of our youth; for he hath said, "I will never leave thee nor forsake thee." We have also reflected that though we ourselves are very young, we are born to die; we feel, therefore, anxious to serve our generation also, while "we work the works of him that sent us while it is day; the night cometh when no man can work." We humbly trust, therefore, that the lover of little children will perfect praise out of our mouths, though but the mouths of babes and sucklings, and ordain strength out of our hands towards this good work; and at last, having served him faithfully all the days of our lives, bring us to meet our kind parents, and you, Sir, and the dear Missionaries, and all this Congregation in his residence above, "the place of angels and of God."

"I now move, Sir, that the thanks of this meeting be given to the various Auxiliary Societies which have lent their aid to forward the objects of this Institution."

Nearly at the close of the meeting, a child about five years of age, brought forward a little box in which were nearly 200 cents, saved by the little fellow for Missionary purposes. This circumstance, was highly gratifying to the managers, although it was unknown to any of the Board, until the child came forward.

We were highly pleased with the exercises of the evening, and we believe, the audience which crowded the Church to overflowing, left it fully convinced of the importance of the Missionary cause.

[N. Y. Spectator.]

From the Southern Intelligencer.

ELIZA'S LETTERS.—NO. III.

We have just formed a society in our neighborhood to educate a heathen child, to be called ELIZA. The young ladies of my acquaintance are much interested in this new plan for doing good, and the Missionary Herald which they receive in return, is read with great interest. Do you ask why? Because we feel ourselves among the number of those who are endeavoring to do good in the cause of Missions—which is the cause of God. We calculate to meet together at least once a month; to spend a few hours in reading & conversation. The Herald will afford matter for reading, and while one reads, the others are to be employed in some kind of needle work, the avails of which go to support our little heathen boy, whom we one day hope will become a Christian and faithful follower of them who through faith and patience inherit the promises. We have had one meeting, and it was very interesting. May I hope to enjoy your company at our next, which will be the first of the month?

You see, my dear Louisa, that almost every day brings a new opportunity for doing good. I find now enough to do, where I once thought nothing could be done.—All we want is but a heart to be active and ways and means are easily discovered. This plan of educating heathen children meets with daily encouragement and is probably the one that will spread the Gospel among the heathen. They must have preachers in their own kindred and tongue. Besides the long continued habits of the heathen cannot be easily overcome. It is with the young that our Missionaries can hope to be extensively useful by training them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. The time is coming when the knowledge of God will cover the earth, & the Gospel of Christ be preached to every creature. That period is rapidly approaching, and how great should we esteem the privilege, to be in any way whatever a co-worker with God.

O Louisa, let us remember, that our time is short, and whatever our hands find to do, let us do it with all our might.

ELIZA.

DUELLING.

[The following articles exhibit, in a striking light, the folly and madness of modern duellists:—]

New-York, June 10.—The following is a postscript of a letter received in this city this morning from Augusta, Geo. dated May 30.

"Day before yesterday in the morning a duel was fought on the opposite side of the river, in S. Carolina, between two young men from Milledgeville, Lawyers by profession, by the names of Hepburn and Howard, the former of which fell mortally wounded & expired the next morning—he was shot through the abdomen. The cause of the duel originated from some disrespect or insult from Howard towards a young lady at a public ball; which was nothing more than refusing to give or withdraw his hand from the lady in performing some part of a collocation, where it was necessary their hands should be connected, which Howard asserts was in retaliation for the same insult put on him by the lady in the same way a few moments previous. The lady being a partner to Hepburn, he resented the supposed insult, challenged Howard, fought, and fell!"

From the Charleston, (S. C.) Intelligencer, May 25.

Last Saturday morning I called on a friend who resides in — street, and met with a young lady with whom I entered quickly into interesting conversation. We were speaking of our friends and I saw the tear suddenly start in her eye as she spoke of one whom she had lost in a duel! It was her brother. The young man succeeded in concealing his intentions from his relatives until it was too late to interpose a check to the fatal meeting. He had a mother. She doated on him. From this mother he was most anxious to conceal his designs. She heard what her son was going to do, but not till it was too late to rescue her darling from the fangs of the murderer. He had received his death shot—and all the worst apprehensions of his mother were realized, when she saw her boy, only nineteen years of age, brought home, pale, bleeding, and just sinking in the cold embrace of death! It was too much for her. The dreadful shock hurried her reason from its throne, and she went mournfully about, pensively asking, "where's my son—where's my son?"

For the Boston Recorder.

Receipts at the Treasury of the Theological Seminary, at Bangor, Me. from March 9, to June 9, 1822.

PAYMENTS ON SUBSCRIPTIONS.

| | |
|--|---|
| Guildhall, Vt., L. Cushman, \$1. D. Dennison, 4, F. Dennison, 2, Eliza Tilton, 2, \$9 00 | Lunenburg, Vt., Levi Barnard 1, Subscribers names not returned, 7, 8 00 |
| Dalton, O. P. Brooks, 1, D. Blake, 3, 4 00 | Gilead, Me. Sub's names not returned, 12 13 |
| Norway, Olive Wilkins, 1 00 | Warren, James Starret, 1 00 |
| Bluehill, Seth Hewins, 3 00 | Winthrop, D. Campbell 25, D. Howard 1 50, 26 50 |
| Monmouth, Nehemiah Pierce, 4 50 | Brookfield, Thomas Watson, 1 00 |
| Waldoboro', Samuel Morse, 100 00 | Bangor, G. W. Brown 15 90, Benj. Garland 10, John Reynolds 7, 32 90 |
| Eastport, Ezekiel Prince, 10 00 | Bethel, T. Carter 4, J. Merrill 2, R. Brown 1, J. Walker, Jr. 1, J. Burbank 2, Amos Gage 1, J. Grover 2, T. Chapman 2, Person unknown 75 cents, 15 75 |
| Bridgton, A. Beeman, Jr. 1, Betsey Perley 1, S. Farnsworth 1, 3 00 | Waterford, L. Gage 2, T. Haskins 1, 3 00 |

DONATIONS.

| | |
|--|---|
| Thomaston, Fem. Benevolent Society 3 70, | Monthly Concert by females 2 37, 6 07 |
| Oromo, A female, 38 | Prospect, Persons unk. by Rev. Mr. Lawton, 8 00 |
| Puckport, A lady, 5 02 | Sumner, Nathan Conant, 10 00 |
| Union, Abigail Hills, 1 00 | Bridgton, Rev. N. Church 1, Mr. Barnard 1, Wid. Peabody 25 cts. Den. Peabody 1, 3 25 |
| Waterford, J. Wright 25 cts. J. Farrer 1, 1 25 | Hiram, B. Parker 1, T. Spring & wife 58 cts. 1 58 |
| Standish, A friend, 1 00 | Brownfield, John Stickney, 1 00 |
| Lemington, Jonathan Boothby, 1 00 | Weymouth, Mass. Eliphail Lord, 2 00 |
| Salem, A young man, by Rev. B. Emerson, 40 00 | Boston, A Widow and her Son, saved by refraining from use of butter, 4 00 |
| Rutland, Vt. Persons unknown, 7 00 | Norwich, do. do. 1 60 |
| Person unknown, by Rev. K. Bayley, 10 00 | Proceeds of Almanacs sold by Mr. Bryant, Castine, from Homes & Homer, Boston, 4 50 |
| Avails of a small piece of land cultivated by John Thurston, Sedgewick, 2 50 | One half avails of a piece of land cultivated by Rev. D. Sutherland, Bath, N. H. 7 00 |
| Avails of a piece of land cultivated by Mary Richardson, Baldwin, 1 50 | Charity Box at Eq. Pierce's, Baldwin, 6 57 |
| do. at Monthly Concert, Fryeburg, 5 13 | COLLECTIONS. |
| In Mr. Torrey's Society, Weymouth, taken by Rev. I. Williams, 7 75 | In Baldwin, taken by Rev. J. Hilliard, 3 56 |
| In Fryeburg, do. do. 13 49 | Remittance from Rev. J. Sewall, who is still absent on an agency, 755 00 |

\$1157 83

DONATIONS RESIDE CASH.

C. Muddock, Norwich, Vt., 365 acres of land.—Homes & Homer, Boston, books amounting to \$40.—Sprout & Co. Fair Haven, Vt., paper \$2.—Wm. Sylvester, Norridgewock, 2 pair boots.—John Loring, Norridgewock, 2 pr. boots.—Ladies in Prospect, 15 yards fulled cloth.—In Fannington, 4 pair socks.—In Bridgton, 15 pr. socks, 2 sheets and 1 straw hat.—In Bath, 3 yds. broadcloth, 2 pr. stockings, 1 pair mittens, 1 Vest pattern, 2 vests and 2 shirts.—In Alna, 2 shirts.—In Thomaston, 4 pair socks.—In Norridgewock, 3 pair socks.

DANIEL PIKE, Treasurer.

Bangor, June 10, 1822.

A student in the Seminary at Bangor, wishes to acknowledge the receipt of \$14 from persons in Thomaston, and \$9 from persons in Bath.

Theological Seminary at Bangor, Me.

Those persons who wish to make remittances for the support of this Institution, are informed that any thing which may be lodged with Mr. NATHANIEL WILLIS, at the Recorder's Office, Boston, will be forwarded immediately.

DANIEL PIKE, Treasurer.

Bangor, June 10, 1822.

JUVENILE OBITUARY.

For the Boston Recorder.

Died, at Williston, Vt., LORENZO CHAPIN, youngest son of Deacon Rufus Chapin, aged eight years. Lorenzo was uncommonly forward of his age, and possessed a remarkably amiable disposition. He always withdrew from the society of his mates who were turbulent and quarrelsome, and attached himself to those only, who were disposed for peace and harmony. As a scholar, he always ranked among the first at school. Possessed of so many excellent qualities, he engaged the warmest affection of all who knew him, and bid fair to bless his parents, by a life of eminent usefulness. But God, who does all things right, saw fit to tear from them the object of their tenderest affections and blight their fondest hopes, by early removing him to another, and we trust, a better world. After languishing eleven weeks on a bed of distressing sickness, which he endured with that fortitude and patience, which would do honor to an experienced Christian, he says one night, "Mamma, I believe I am struck with death." "I

do not wish to go yet, I wish to stay one year longer," and repeated most earnest cries, that he might stay one year longer. On being told to look to God for mercy, he folded his hands, and repeated most of the Lord's prayer, and sunk away exhausted. Having recovered himself a little, he cried repeatedly "O Lord Jesus! have mercy on my soul." "O Lord Jesus! have mercy on my soul." His agony of mind was intense. He continued in this distressing situation for a few moments, when, on a sudden, hope beamed on his countenance, and joy sparkled in his eyes. All was serene and quiet. It was the calm serenity of a summer's morn, after a stormy and tempestuous night. His whole soul seemed to be filled, with love to God, and all mankind. His angelic countenance was expressive of the highest joy, and, with a soft and sweet tone of voice, he exclaimed, "Now I wish to stay no longer." "I wish to go away with that angel, to Christ, to worship God with the four and twenty elders." Again, after a severe struggle, he said, "It will soon be over, I shall soon be carried to Heaven." All present were astonished at this display of Divine Grace, in a child so young. From various expressions of his, it was confidently believed, by those present, that he had a spiritual discernment of some heavenly messenger, whose office was to conduct his departing spirit to Heaven. After saying many things expressive of great spiritual light and joy, he called his parents, brothers and sister, and all present, to his bed side, and, embracing them separately, most tenderly warned them to prepare to meet with him, at the judgment seat of Christ. It was a most affecting sight, to see this little child clinging his cold arms about their necks, and, in the agonies of death, with love glowing in his countenance, and eyes filled with tears, earnestly repeating, "Prepare to meet at the judgment seat of Christ." On being asked, by those around him what he would have them tell his mates from him, he said, "Tell them all—O tell every one, to prepare to meet with me, at the judgment seat of Christ." He then clasped his arms, and sweetly fell asleep in Jesus. The rose has faded, but it shall bloom again, in immortal day.

It ought to be remembered, that this child was early consecrated to God in baptism, and given up in faith to that Redeemer who has said concerning such, when brought to him, "suffer little children, and forbid them not, to come unto me, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven." Let parents, as they love the souls of their children, be encouraged to consecrate them, in faith, to their covenant God.

My dear young friends, remember Lorenzo. A few months ago he was, like you, sprightly and gay; and his countenance bloomed with health. But alas! he is gone; which of you must follow him next, God only knows. Agreeable to his wish, I now repeat his last request, which I treat you to receive as his dying admonition: "Prepare to meet with me, at the judgment seat of Christ."

LINCOLN & EDMANDES, No. 53, Cornhill.

Boston, have for sale,
Mather's Magnalia; or, the Ecclesiastical History of New-England, from its first planting, in the year 1620, to the year 1698, \$6 00; Essays to do good, addressed to all Christians, whether in public or private stations. By Cotton Mather, 75 cts. An Abridgement of Henry on Prayer, 50 cts; Watts' Guide to Prayer, 75 cts.; Allison on Taste, \$2 50; Sullivan's Travels in Europe, 3 volumes, \$4 50; Ingersoll's Grammar, New Edition, 75 cts.

BAXTER'S CALL.

R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, Cornhill Square, have for sale a good & neat Edition of "Baxter's Call to the Unconverted, to turn and live." A Liberal Discount will be made to those who buy for distribution.

POND'S REPLY TO JUDSON.

A Treatise on the Mode and Subjects of Christian Baptism in two parts; designed as a reply to the statements and reasonings of Rev. Adoniram Judson, Jr. A. M. as exhibited in his "Sermon preached in the Lal Bazar Chapel, Calcutta, in 1812," and recently republished in this country. By E. POND, A. M. Pastor of the Congregational Church in Warr., &c. Truth has been usually elicited by controversy," ROBERT HALL. 2d Edition, REVISED AND IMPROVED.
"I have thought," said the late Rev. Dr. Worcester, in a letter to the Author, "that Mr. Judson's Account ought to be answered, not so much on account of its intrinsic force, as for the extraneous circumstances, which serve to give it a currency and influence to which it is not justly entitled."—"Mr. Pond's Treatise on Baptism in answer to Mr. Judson's famous Sermon has been received. The Treatise is well read with care, and it has afforded me pleasure. I consider it an excellent work, a triumphant refutation of Mr. Judson's scheme, and well calculated to be useful." Rev. Wm. NIXIE, Philadelphia.—"Taking your Book as a whole, I consider it as the best thing upon the subject for the use of common people."—Rev. Jos. EMMERSON, Byfield.

A great variety of Theological Books, many of which are in no other store in town.—Public and Private Libraries, and Academies, Traders, &c. furnished on very liberal terms.

For sale by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, Cornhill Square. 6w June 8.

SARATOGA WATER.

JACOB PEABODY, & CO. No. 12, Kilby-st. have just received from the Saratoga Springs, 92 Boxes Congress Water carefully put up by the Rev. Darius O. Griswold, resident at that place—by a number of years experience this Water is found to produce the same beneficial effect when well bottled, as when taken directly from the Springs: those who wish to save the trouble and expense of riding to the Springs, are requested to send their orders to No. 12, Kilby-st. June 15.

JEREMIAH FITCH & CO.

No 7, Market-street—Up stairs, WOULD inform their friends and customers that they have relinquished their retail business, and let their lower store, No. 5, to LINCOLN & DANA, and continue the wholesale business as usual in their Chambers, No. 7, over their former store No. 5, Market-street, where they have for sale by the bale, case or piece.

100 packages fresh Woolen, Cotton, Linen and Silk GOODS, received this Spring by the different ships from London and Liverpool—the greater part of which were bought for cash, and were particularly selected for Country trade, and will be sold at a small advance, either for cash or approved credit. 2m. June 1.

GIPSIES AND LEGHORN BONNETS.

CLEVELAND & DANE, No. 43, Market-Street, have just opened, 1 case containing Ladies' Gipsy Hats and Leghorn Bonnets, of a superior quality.—On hand, a complete assortment of plaid and striped Florines—Merino Shawls, long and square—new Silk do.—Muslin Mantles—Gause Hdk's.—Zephyrs—Muslin Robes, &c. June 15.

FRENCH PLAID SILKS.

CLEVELAND & DANE, No. 43, MARKET STREET, have opened—1 case PLAID MARCAINE SILKS, of a superior quality and beautiful patterns. June 8.

IMITATION SHELL COMBS.

THOMAS A. DAVIS, No 2, (Corner,) Market Row, fronting the Market, has just received direct from the manufactory 200 Dozen IMITATION TORTOISE SHELL COMBS.—Also, 80 Doz elegant patterns of TORTOISE SHELL DO. Country Traders, and those wanting this assortment, and on the most reasonable terms. May 18. 2m

ON TEACHING.

JUST published, and for sale by LINCOLN & EDMANDES, No. 53, Cornhill, Reminiscences of the Art of Teaching and Learning; designed for those who give and those who receive instruction; and for him who reads for his own private knowledge and instruction. By a Gentleman who has labored at the city of Washington. Price 25 cents. June 8.

JOHN B. JONES.

Has received by the Sum, Herald and Mercury, (in addition to his assortment recently imported) his Spring Supply, direct from the makers. Comprising—

Rich, silver-mounted cut glass Liquor Sets, Castors and Epergnes, Elegant silver mounted Branches, Table and Chamber Candlesticks—Lamp, Snuffers and Trays—Smelling Bottles, Bottle Stands—Egg Frames—Knife Cases, Toast Racks—Fish and Butter Knives, Soup Ladles and Spoons—Salad Dishes, Coffee and Tea Urns—Coffee and Tea Sets, Mustard Pots—Cans and Cups, Bread, Cake and Fruit Baskets, Large and Small Waiters, Plated and Bronzed Astral Moon Lamps, Side Lamps and Mantle Lusters, Hang Lamps—Tea Trays, Plated and Britannia Church Furniture, Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots, Cut Glass Salts—Egg and Mustard Spoons, Ladies' Jet Boxes—Jet Sets, Gold, jet, paste and brilliant Jewelry, Imitation Pearl Necklaces and Ear Rings, Steel Waist Buckles—Hooks and Eyes, Rich Waist Claps—elegant Indispensables, Purse—Buckles—Amulets, Elegant embossed gold Lockets and Brooches—Gold Seals and Keys, Gilt Watch Seals, Keys and Trinkets, Watch Glasses and Materials. Gentlemen's best quality Gold and Watches, made to order—low priced do.—Ribbons—Fancy Goods, &c.

* With a complete assortment of MILLINERY EQUIPMENTS, all of which are offered, by the sale or retail, on the most favorable terms for or credit.

HARD WARE AND CUTLERY.

PAYSON & NURSE, No. 3, Union-st.

Have received by the late arrivals from the verpool, an extensive assortment of

Hard Ware and Cutlery, viz:— Table and Dessert Knives—Pens, Pencils two bladed do.—Razors—Scissors—House Shears—Cam's Cast Steel Chisels—Gauges and Plane Irons—Spoke Shavers—Knives—Hemming & Saws—superfine white and silver eyed Needles—Brass and Iron Cast-steel—Snuffers and Trays—Gilt and Silver vest Buttons—Pearl and Glass do.—Screw Augers—Nail and Spike Gimlets—Crimps and Cast Steel—Hand, Iron and Brass Webb, Compass, Frame, Fret and Bow Saw, Scotch, spring mortice and Knob Locks—Trunk, Pad and Tilt Locks—Bright and Sc. Latches—Patent Butt Hinges—Wood square Head do.—plated and tinmed Iron and Tin Spoons—Commode Knobs—Brass and Paw Castors—Brass Nails—Glass Paper. Also—CUSHMAN'S TRUNNELL AUGER John Barber's "Old English" Razors—a new voice of RODGER'S PATENT PENKNIVES English fine drawn Nails, 6d to 20d—Brackets—Sheet Lead, 3, 3 1-2 and 4lb.—Horseshoes—Scythes—Cut Nails—Spikes and Block Tin and Britannia Tea Pots—Brass Cords & Lines of all kinds, &c. which will be very low, for cash or approved credit. If

City Furniture Warehouse.

JUST opened a large Ware House in the street, at the entrance of Marshall's Lane, where is on hand & will be constantly on hand with rich, elegant, ornamental & useful household Furniture, and will be disposed of on easy terms as at any other establishment of the kind in the City, consisting of rich Mahogany Sideboards, Secretaries, do. large and elegant, elegant elliptical front Bureaus, with carved pillars, mahogany and other Card Tables; do. Greenish mahogany and other Dining and Breakfast Tables, with and without Castors; Ladies' work Tables, with and without Castors; Wash and Light Stands; Sofa and Writing Desks; Grecian Couches; Sofa and Bedsteads; Easy Chairs; Night Cabinets; good assortment of Gilt frame Looking Glass Live geese and common Feather Beds; a great variety of fancy and other Chairs, Philadelphia and New York patterns; high back rocking and ing do; Mahogany and stained high post, and French carved Bedsteads; together with general assortment of common and low priced furniture, where purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves, and where every favour will be received with gratitude. N. B.—Furniture sent by a careful packer at the cost of the City free of expense.

MUSIC TUITION AND BOARD.

MRS. S. P. TAYLOR, Professor and Teacher of Music, and Organist at the West Church, respectfully tenders her Professional Services to Ladies and Gentlemen of Boston, in teaching Pianoforte, Organ and Singing. Applications made at Mr. Samuel H. Parker's Book-Store, 12, Cornhill, or at his house in Leverett's Green-street, West Boston, where a few pupils can be accommodated with Board, and the use of his Pianoforte.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subject of the estate of WILLIAM WILDE late of Braintree in the county of Norfolk, yeoman, deceased, has taken upon himself that trust, by giving bonds to the law directs. And all persons having claims upon the Estate of said deceased, are requested to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted to said Estate, are called upon to make payment to RACHEL WILDE, Adm'r. June 8.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subject of the estate of TIMOTHY SLOAN, late of Randolph in the county of Norfolk, yeoman, deceased, has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds to the law directs, & all persons having claims upon the estate of the said deceased, are requested to exhibit the same—and all persons indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to ISAAC SLOAN, Adm'r. Randolph, June 10, 1822. 3w 24